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(which may be changed when necessary). IT THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

Hill and Judge Cullen.

DAVID B. HILL is now reported as declaring that the State of New York "would certainly be carried by Judge PARKER." It is added that "HILL's friends are inclined to reject the Republican plan of nominating Justices Cullen and Werner for the Court of Appeals," on the ground that "the Republicans realize the State is lost to them and have suggested the Cullen-Werner programme in order to save one of the Judgeships from the general party disaster." The Hill plan s to have the Democrats nominate, independently, Attorney-General Cun-NEEN and Justice D. CADY HERRICK of Albany.

That is typical Hill politics. In the first place, neither he nor any other politician, Democratic or Republican, is at all certain or even confident as to the result of the election in New York. In the second place, the movement for the nomination of Justice Cullen as Chief Judge and Justice WERNER as Associate Judge is not distinctively Republican. The preeminent fitness of Justice Cullen, a Democrat, for Chief Judge is recognized by the whole bar, without regard to party. Justice WER-NER, a Republican, is now sitting in the Court of Appeals by designation of the Governor, and his qualifications for the place are undisputed. HILL is simply manœuvring to prevent the nomination of Justice Cullen as a punishment for having rendered an impartial judgment in the Maynard case.

As to the prospects of the election in the State of New York, nothing approaching the certainty of the Democratic triumph predicted by HILL appears. The chances, as judged by the election for Governor in 1902, favor the Republicans rather than the Democrats. As a very intelligent correspondent of THE SUN showed the other day, according to the average percentage of increase in the other hand, it was rich, the richest the poll of the State at Presidential among the Powers of the earth. It elections since 1880, the number of votes | behooves us, therefore, Mr. OLNEY cast next November will be 1,673,293. If argued, to recognize the changed conthe two parties should preserve the ditions, to accept the commanding posirespective percentages of that poll which they received in 1902, the Republicans would have this year a plurality of more than 10,000.

Of course, there is no sort of certainty that this Democratic percentage will be increased. The chances are rather the other way, considering the revival of Populism and the attractive candidacy of WATSON. It is obvious that the Democrats will lose some of the Bryanite element. Even if it is only a small per centage it will be enough to defeat the swered them. Democratic ticket.

HILL's pretence of certainty is very cheap politics. But there will be a certainty of quite a different kind if he now succeeds in his project to interfere with judicial honesty and independence by preventing the nomination of Justice Cullen for Chief Judge, in association with the Republicans.

A Convincing Defence of Our Philippine Policy.

It is well known that many, if not the majority, of fair minded and clear sighted Democrats were dissatisfied with the reference in Judge PARKER's speech of acceptance to the policy thus far pursued in the Philippines by the United States. They were dissatisfied, not because the Democratic nominee failed to advocate the fixing of any definite date when absolute independence should be conceded to the Filipinos-an omission that might be corrected in the forthcoming letter of acceptance-but because the grounds assigned for the renouncement of the islands at any time whatever were not such as will bear close scrutiny.

The most plausible objection to the retention of the Philippines is this, that while some outlay on their behalf might have been defended, they have cost, and are costing us, more than they are worth. We originally paid for the islands only twenty million dollars, a sum that might have been considered not an extravagant price for two or three naval stations, in view of the bearing of such opportunities for coaling and repair on the efficiency of our sea power. The maintenance of law and order, however, in the insular territories gained in the Far East has already required the expenditure of many hundreds of millions of dollars, for which it will hardly be asserted that any direct pecuniary equivalent is in sight.

Judge TAFT was not called upon to reply in his speech at Montpelier to the objection on the score of economy to the Philippine policy thus far pursued by our Government, because no stress has been laid upon it by spokesmen of the Democratic party. Democratic leaders have confined themselves for the most part to arraigning our retention of the Philippines on the ground that it violates the fundamental principle which was formulated in the Declaration of Independence, and on which our political institutions are alleged to have been founded, the principle, namely, that all governments, in order to be just, must be based on the consent of the governed. That is the position taken by Judge PARKER, by ex-Secretary OLNEY, by Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS and by almost funeral. He can continue to damn the every conspicuous Democrat who has Democratic ticket and platform with

faint preise. He will have the satisdiscussed the subject orally or with the faction of knowing that every speech of pen. The truth, of course, is that the his will make gooseflesh in Esopus and philosophical assertions dogmatically Wolfert's Roost and the Hoffman House. made in the famous Declaration are pre-He hopes to do some reorganization himcisely what RUFUS CHOATE called them fifty years ago-glittering generalities,

reminds us, glaringly false at the time

and in the place of its utterance. Not

only were all slaves and all white women

and children then governed without their

consent, but a large proportion of the

adult white males in every one of the

thirteen colonies were excluded from

voting by property and educational

qualifications, were not consulted as to

the organization of an independent

government and did not consent to it

It was not true then, and it is not true

now, that all people, however ignorant

are capable of self-government, or that

all governments, in order to be just,

must depend on the consent of the gov-

erned. It is, as Judge TAFT added, par-

ticularly absurd for Mr. JOHN SHARP

WILLIAMS to propound the glittering

generality, in view of the fact that he

represents in Congress the Yazoo dis-

trict of Mississippi, having been elected

thereto by the votes of 1,463 persons out

of a total population of 190,000. Judge

TAFT does not criticise the acceptance of

the office under such circumstances;

but he submits that Mr. WILLIAMS, by

accepting it, is estopped from averring

that the consent of the governed is an

indispensable condition precedent to the

Another objection to our Philippine

policy to which much attention has been

given, was put forth by ex-Secretary

OLNEY, who maintains that there is no

constitutional warrant for the Govern-

ment of the United States to expend a

part of the national revenues in the al-

truistic business of helping alien peoples

In other words, the charity of the United

States must be dispensed at home.

Judge TAFT is, so far as we have seen

the first Republican leader to answer

ex-Secretary OLNEY out of the latter's

own mouth. We are reminded that no

man has ever laid down with more em-

phasis than did Mr. OLNEY in the Vene-

zuela affair the essentially altruistic

doctrine associated with the name of

President MONROE. The additional fact

is recalled that in an address delivered

by Mr. OLNEY in Sanders Theatre, Cam-

bridge, on the foreign policy of the

United States, he declared that the time

had come for our Federal Government

to depart from the attitude of aloofness

enjoined by WASHINGTON in his Fare-

well Address, and to take part as a World

Power in the deliberations of other

World Powers as to matters of interna-

tional interest. The country, he said,

was once poor and could not afford to

spend money on outsiders. Now, on

tion which we have attained and to

pose as an example, but to act as a bene-

factor and to forego no fitting oppor-

tunity of furthering the progress of

These two primary objections to the

Bryan and Indiana.

The Indiana Democracy is known to

be thoroughly Bryanized. It believes

honestly in the Peerless. Its convictions

are not elastic enough to be changed in

a twinkling. It refuses to admit that it

was unsafe and insane in 1896 and 1900.

The contemptuous tone of the Eastern

Democratic press toward Mr. BRYAN

makes his Hoosier followers sore. They

don't want to be reorganized. They

want BRYAN. They don't pine for

Judge PARKER. If anybody can recon-

cile them to him and the new deal.

their old chief is the man. They must

have him and they are going to have

him, as an Indianapolis despatch to the

" An overwhelming demand for speeches from

WILLIAM J. BRYAN was the general strain of al

the reports made at the meeting of the Democratic

State committee. Every county in Indiana wants

BRYAN, and is bound to have him or know

the reason why. Heeding this pressure from their

Democratic constituents, all of the Democratic

district chairmen present insisted that the Demo

cratic State committee officials shall not overlood

their respective districts in arranging Mr. BRYAN'

"This demand for BRYAN is due in part to a de

sire to show the reorganizers that BRYAN is the

liveliest sort of a factor in Indiana, and in that

sense it is a reaction against the work of the St.

Louis convention. Chiefly, however, it come

from Mr. BRYAN's followers all over the State, who

are sincere in their desire to know from his own

He is to make thirty speeches, more

than any other Democratic missionary

in Indiana; "and even at that number

he will be able to accommodate only a

small fraction of the people who want to

The passionate zeal which Mr. BRYAN

will bring to the stump in Indiana may

be judged from his apology in last week's

" Seme of the Eastern Democrats and some o

the Populists have criticised Mr. BRYAN's state-

ment giving his reasons for supporting Judge

PARKER. The Eastern Democrats find fault be

cause the support is given without indersing the

methods employed to secure the nomination. The

criticism is not valid. Mr. BRYAN owes a duty to

the loyal Democrats of 1896 and 1900, as well as to

the organization, and be could not help the ticket

by pretending to be delighted with the nomination.

Neither could he help the ticket by trying to de

ceive those who have trusted him. He can do the

most good and render the best services to the ticket

by pointing out that in spite of all he himself has

said, in spite of all any one else can say, it is better

to support the ticket than to assist in the election

of President ROOSEVELT. He has given reasons

that seem to him sufficient and satisfactory, and he

hopes to be able to give additional reasons after

Undoubtedly Mr. BRYAN enjoys the

situation thoroughly. It is none of his

Judge PARKER's letter of acceptance appears."

lips how he stands in the present emergency."

Washington Star tells:

schedule.

hear him."

Commoner:

civilization by deeds as well as words.

decisively

establishment of a just government.

self after this cruel war is over. Talk about Tom TAGGART's smile! which had no root in historical or scien-That is merely mechanical and profestific truth-in a word, no semblance of sional. Brer BRYAN'S joy lies deeper. foundation beyond the dreams of Rous-He must perspire happiness. He has SEAU. The assertion touching the conthe enemy just where he wants them. sent of the governed was, as Judge TAFT

Early Opening of the Forgery Season. The Democratic national committee s going to "place in the hands of every voter in the land" a campaign document which contains divers quotations from Mr. ROOSEVELT'S published works, and this palpable forgery:

"FARMERS-Mr. BRYAN and his adherents have appealed to the BASEST SET IN THE LAND the farmers.-Speech before New York Wool Exchange, Oct. 27, 1896."

Alienists and other students of cerebral degeneration have not studied sufficiently the convolutions of the campaign literature perverts. Could anybody above the rank of a cretinous idiot be made to believe that any man in public life would make such a statement about a great class of voters as is here attributed to Mr. ROOSEVELT?

What is the genesis of this whopper? rally of sound-money men at the Wool Exchange, Oct. 27, 1896, was addressed by Mr. ROOSEVELT, Gen. HORACE PORTER and Col. FRANKLIN BARTLETT. We have not at hand a report of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S remarks, but the tenor of a part of them may be inferred from an interview with Mr. ROOSEVELT printed in THE SUN of Oct. 28. He had recently returned from a stumping tour in Michigan and Illinois. Here is a sentence on which the forged quotation may be

" Undoubtedly BRYAN has a great hold upon the mintelligent and the victous. He attracts the type of farmer whose gate hangs on one hinge, whose old hat supplies the place of a missing window pane, and who is more likely to be found at the crossroads grocery than behind the plough."

It was a fact, and a commonplace in the Republican speeches of the campaign of 1896, that Mr. BRYAN appealed o thriftlessness against thrift; that he tried to set the restless and the shiftless against the industrious and the prosperous. His canvass was an appeal to the basest element in the community.

Some of the extraordinary persons in charge of the Democratic campaign have deliberately committed forgery or uttered a forged paper. They have taken a commonplace which hundreds of Republican speakers repeated, and made it apply to "the farmers."

The height of the forgery season comes in October. The Democratio master minds have begun early. Can they keep up the pace until election day?

A Hateful Situation.

The attention of the Federationist is directed to the unnatural and threatening condition of affairs that exists today in the carpenter establishment owned by the P. S. Kirk Company in Paterson, N. J. The employees of this corporation, in the face of the teachings assume its burdens while we profit of the labor agitators, and contrary to by its advantages. The mission of this the most enlightened theories of the country, he concluded, was not only to walking delegate, are living in a state of hideous peace and comity with their employers. Instead of looking upon them as greedy, oppressive, bloodsucking enemies, the employees regard the people for whom they work in the Philippine policy of the Administration light of friendly, well disposed coneeded to be answered squarely and aborers. Instead of trying to hinder and obstruct the activities of the corporation, the employees actually seek to further its interests. Instead of attempting to cripple and undo it, the employees are blindly endeavoring to strengthen and promote its welfare.

This is the lamentable situation disclosed in the news of yesterday. It is a shocking example of benighted, wilful disregard for the teachings of the agitators. Surely the agitators will not allow such conditions to exist without attempting to right them. It appears that the employees worked for the company on Saturday afternoon, sacrificing the Saturday half-holiday. The least that the agitators can do is to cause that part of the building erected by the Kirk company's men which was put in place after the noon hour to be torn down and reconstructed in accordance with the rules of distrust, hatred and malice.

Gen. Wood's Havana Monument.

In the Independent for Aug. 25, Bishop WARREN A. CANDLER, D. D., of Georgia, reports his return from his seventh visit to Cuba, and pays various merited compliments to the new Government of the sland for its successful conduct of Cuban affairs. He notes that while President PALMA is not regarded as a "brilliant man," his people have confidence in his wisdom, prudence and honesty. They believe that he "will not lie nor steal nor permit political corruption to flourish around him."

Upon one point the good Bishop pens a good sized vial of righteous indignation. He contrasts President PALMA'S veto of a lottery bill with Gen. Wood's establishment, by concession immediately before his departure, of the Jai Alai, "one of the meanest forms of gambling, which would not be tolerated in any city of the United States for one hour." He states that it would not be tolerated by the Cubans if they could help themselves, "but when they have indicated a purpose to undo the nefarious concession" they are told by the management that the company is protected by the Platt Amendment. Dr. CANDLER is entirely right upon that point. The claim that the institution is a "vested property right acquired under an American act," and protected by Article IV. of the Platt Amendment, is the rock of defence of the Jai Alai of Havana. We

"Could anything reflect more discreditably upon our Government than that it should be placed n such a position of spensorship for a gambling concern which the Cuban Government would destroy if it had a free hand? Was the Platt Amendment designed to be perverted to such base ends? Cannot the Congress of the United States by some act of modification or statute of construction of the Platt Amendment give the Cuban Government nough freedom of action to extirpate this abomination! Shall our Government be disgraced and

give the Bishop's comment:

o of this den of blackers

For the good repute of our Government it is much to be hoped that in his career in the Philippines Major-Gen. LEONARD WOOD will have no such opportunities as he improved in Cuba.

The Primaries.

Senator PATRICE HENRY MCCARREN'S effort to oust Deputy Fire Commissioner WILLIAM J. DOYLE from the Democratic leadership of the Seventh Assembly district in Kings county is the most interesting of the primary contests to be decided to-morrow. Mr. DOYLE is the most conspicuous anti-McCarren leader in Brooklyn, and to defeat him would strengthen the long Senator's position materially. It would also be a considerable victory for him to eliminate JAMES SHEVLIN from the Brooklyn machine by overcoming that statesman's friend, THOMAS R. FARRELL, the present

leader in the Eleventh District. In Manhattan the philosopher-philologist, WILLIAM STEPHEN DEVERY, is again in active combat with FRANK J. GOODWIN, the Tammany leader in the Ninth district, though, even were Mr. DEVERY to be successful, it is not probable that the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY would allow him a seat in the Tammany executive committee. The other Tammany contests are as unimportant to the party at large as this.

Among the Republicans the attack in the Nineteenth district on the present leadership is mainly of personal significance. That is true, too, of the fight in the Twenty-fifth district.

A notable feature of primary contests is the attention drawn to them by signs and transparencies on liquor saloons, giving the name of the favored candidate, and over it the words, "Our Choice for Leader." In some of the districts in the most populous sections of town more than half of the saloons thus display the recorded preference of the proprietor.

When the present Liquor Tax law was adopted in 1895, one of the expectations of those active in its adoption was that the saloon would be "taken out of politics." Yet not only do the saloonkeepers continue to take an active part in politics and do not object to having their preferences known, but, also, in order to make such preferences better known, they hang out transparencies with the name of their candidate.

A lively primary contest, such as has been in progress in several districts this year, means a considerable financial harvest for the saloonkeepers of the neigh-

What may be accepted as a competent review of the situation concerning the present outlook for the next, or Fifty-ninth, Congress is taken from the Evening Star of Washington and printed in another column. Succinctly, intelligently and in moderate phraseology, a survey of all the districts and the complications involved in them would seem to lead to the thought that the Republicans had better put on more steam.

Short Commest on D. B. Hill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Should a candidate be judged by the company he keeps? Hill? What an inspiration, what a sermen, what a moral to our young men who respect honesty in public life J. S. BENNETT. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

The Original Wagnerite in New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read your article on grand opera on the Bowery and I must butt in. You state that many historica

operatic performances took place at the "Stadt Theatre, which was on the site of the present Windsor Theatre." There is where you are wrong. The original Stadt Theatre was on the same block, to be sure, but further down the street; and the premises are now occupied by a paint shop, I think, It was in that theatre that "Lohengrin" was sung for the first time, as you say. But before "Lohengrin" was sung in that theatre "Tannhauser" was rehearsed and brought out in the same house by the original Wagnerite in this country, Prof. Nuen-dorf. The chorus in "Tannhäuser" was the Lieder-krans Society, and I think Nuendorf was the chorus teacher in that society. "Lohengrin" he brought out afterward in that same theatre; and it is a matter of pride to me that I can bring before you what I believe to be the first introduction of Wagner operas in this city by the original and faithful teacher and

Before the Stadt Thesire was built, that are was occupied by the permanent circus and menagerie, the name of which is on the tip of my tongue, but I cannot recall it, but it was the old time original circus people of this country. I must be permitted to add the historical fact that the original nigger minstel in this country was on this same aquare, further up the street, hearer Canal street, in those days called Walker street. The historical Charley white was there, and if my memory serves me right White was there, and if my memory serves me right he was a chicken butcher on the first floor and had a ninstrel show on the second floor. Poor lads like me could get in for expence, but the front seats were a shilling.

I did not intend to make any reference to Charley

White in speaking of the Stadt Theatre, but it all comes in as a part of ancient history that goes back

The Goldon Glow Glows All Around Us. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: If "Inquirer" of Brooklyn were to vist Borough Park in his own borough he could see Golden Glew in perfection. Three years ago I had never seen it, but a good neighbor gave me some. We are all good neigh-bors in this nearby siburb, and to-day Geiden Glow is to be found in every garden among us. It is certainly a very pretty, showy flower, and yet without the garish immodesty and coarseness

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If "Inquirer in Tue Suw of eq-day would make a trip through Flatbush and East New York I think he would see igh Golden Glow (Budbeckia) to satisfy him the it is held a great favorite by many nature lovers. There are hundreds of back yards, right in the hear I the city (Brooklyn), also, that have masses of

the sunflower or dahlla. Borovon PARK.

DELTN, Aug. 27.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: In reply to your Brooklyn correspondent's question about the Golden Glow, I would state that the flower brightens many lawns in Nyack and thereabouts, and for several years has been a pleasant feature of the Village Bark here and of many gardens.

Little Political Exchement in New England To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The political not is not yet on the bubble in the country, though iding on trains and trolleys, and street cars and ateamboats and wagons, and walking on the high-ways and the paved ways, mingling with men, women and children of all sorts and conditions. telking to them and with them and hearing the talk that one always hears in crowds; yet I am pre-pared to say that during the whole time I did not hear the name of Roosevelt or Parker mentioned, nor did I hear the subject of politics referred to by any one. And this is no campaign lie. Y. O. P. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

The Minor Voter.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One of the most conspicuous officeholders in this State cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1854, when he was but 16 years of age. This gentleman, being large for his years, had enlisted in the army in 1862, If I am not in error, and voted in the field.

I have always wondered whether any Democontic miners in the Federal Army were allowed to

THE MAKING OF NEW INTERNA-TIONAL LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The British Prime Minister, speaking in the House of Commons on the disagreement with Rus-sia over contraband, recently declared international law, in respect to neutrality, to have been "in making during the years of the great European war." The period can be enlarged so as to include the years of revolt of the Spanish-American colonies and of the American civil war; the period of time from the first American neutrality law of 1784 to the Treaty at Washington of 1871; from Thomas lefferson to Hamilton Fish in the Department

Real neutrality had nowhere advanced beyond the stage of undeveloped theory when the United States, near the close of the eighteenth century, entered upon a career

ponorable effort in its behalf. Jefferson, while Secretary of State under Washington, permanently fixed its central point when he informed Genet, the French Minister, that "it is the right of every nation to prohibit acts of sovereignty from being exercised by any other within its limits, and the duly of a neutral nation to prohibit such as would injure one of the warring Powers."

under President Grant, enlarged by a proclamation relating to belligerent vessels, issued on Oct. 8, 1870, during the Franco-German war, and by the negotiation which settled the Alabama claims.

Jefferson's declaration was, probably, the first proclamation by a Government that a captor must take his prize before a court n his own country, the logical con thereof being that a prize court cannot con-demn and decree a sale while the prize is in neutral waters. So intelligent and discriminating a modern

English writer on international law as Mr. Hall, who is in general quite stinted in praise of what the United States has accompli for neutral rights, nevertheless concedes that the policy of President Washington "constituted an epoch in the development of the usages of neutrality," and represented by far the most advanced opinions then existing, going even beyond the then "authori tative international custom."

During the quarter of a century, more of of reciprocally vindictive wars between Great Britain and France, when the former was a belligerent and the United States a neutral, and during the four years of our wa of secession, when the attitude of the two nations was reversed, the British Ministry was persistent in calling upon the United States faithfully to apply its rule regarding belligerent acts in neutral waters in favor The response was always

quick and benerable! It now seems incredible that in the War of 1812 violations of neutral ports and waters by Great Britain, and the cutting out of American vessels therefrom, were the rule rather than

The American doctrine in relation to such conduct was by Daniel Webster, when Secretary of State, declared in the case of the Caroline to be that nothing less than "a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, and leaving no choice of means and no mo-ment for deliberation, can excuse a belligerent for invading neutral waters in pursuit of his enemy." Even then, and under all circumstances, he must do no act of unreaonable or excessive hostility in a neutral ort, and in every case must make atonement or sovereignty violated.

It is now plain enough that by American precedents-legislative, executive and judicial-belligerent vessels of war and prizes are on the score of humanity entitled, when in distress from casualties, to temporary refuge in neutral waters, and even when there is no exigency of humanity they may there enjoy asylum to obtain supplies, in-oluding coals, and make repairs, in the sole tion of the neutral, who may-as Congress legislated on the subject in 1820refuse the asylum, or may grant it on his own terms so as to cover his own safety and protect his own sovereignty. It is also plain that a neutral is entitled to forbid and prevent in his jurisdiction the commission of hostilities by a belligerent and that an offending belligerent must make reparation to the neutral and return to him captured property: and the neutral must, on his part, use all he means he can exert in his jurisdiction

to effect such reparation. Our Supreme Court has adjudged that if capture is made by a belligerent in violation of our neutrality, and the prize ever comes voluntarily within our jurisdiction, t must by us be restored to the original owners, although in the captor's prize court, and solely between the owners and the cap-

tors, the capture may be valid. belligerent ship in neutral waters is bound to abstain from exercising force, excepting in self-defence, and if she begins hostilities she will forfeit neutral protection.

But the law of nations cannot, without the consent of the nations, be made by American. any more than by Russian, or Japanese, or English precedents, even when the America precedents are declared and promulgated by the Supreme Court, sitting in prize, with phose decisions the Executive does not inter-

In the case of the General Armstrong, the arbitrator, who was the President of the French Republic, decided that Portugal was not reon the privateer then in the harbor of Faval inasmuch as her captain, who had entered the harbor to get water for his crew, did not "in the beginning" invoke Portuguese protection against the British assailants, and had recourse to armed force. The dispute as to whether the General Armstrong or the British boats began hostilities in the harbor was never altogether cleared up. Portugal, of course, refused reparation after the decision of the arbitrator in 1852, and not till 1895—nine years ago—was the claim, after eighty years of unexampled diplomatic, Congressional and judicial vicissitudes, paid by the State Department under an act of Congress. The payment was not authorized by Congress as demandable of it by the law of nations, but as a gift to the desc ants of the gallant commander, Capt. Reid, a native of Connecticut, who died in New York

In the uncertainty in regard to many of the details of international law which govern the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents in circumstances now arising in the Far East, which no doubt directly involve American property, there are many v. ible difficulties in the pathway of an American Executive who would attempt to influence China on the one hand and Russia or Japa on the other hand. The legal relation of wireless telegraphy to neutrality, the placing of mines and the extent for that purpose of territorial waters, the treating newspape correspondents as spies, are yet to be considered and declared by the nations.

Neutrals and combatants alike appear to be entering in the Far East on some of the most critical questions of public law, such for example as the violation of neutral immunity in respect to place, which has grown out of the application of force in the harbor of Chefoo. Even when that law is unambiguous, all the needed facts to which it is applied are quite certain to be obscure, as in quesions of contraband.

These critical questions will doubtless increase as the war goes on, its burdens develop, and a combatant seeks by hook or orook to get neutral aid. One belligerent, fearing that the neutral will join the enemy may endeavor in advance to cripple the neutral's forces, or aim to starve the fee by a desperate and frantic effort to cut off all neutral commerce, as both England and France did a century ago. It may come to pass that, like the cruisers of the Confederate States of the belligerents may, in the end, not have for adjudication, and must burn them, as did NewPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.

A Figure of Speech.

says that "Parker stands with his feet on the sword. What a dickens of a place for the sword of our cocountry, with the sword sharpened, well sheathed, but buckled close to his side, where, if a righteou cause arises, he can get it without standing on h UNCLE SAM.

PARKER AND THE PHILIPPINES. Great Interest in His Demand for Withdraws! From the Islands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If I may be permitted, I should like to say a few words in your columns regarding the utterances of the St. Louis platform, reiterated by Judge Parker, demanding an immediate promise of future independence for the Philippine Islands. As Judge Parker states it, he is "in hearty accord with that plank of the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans, and I also favor making the promise to then now to take such action as soon as it can be prudently done."

Now, the question inevitably arises, Who is to make such a promise as that and where in the Constitution will Judge Parker find warrant for declaring any part of the terri-tory of the United States independent?

If the Philippines can be declared inde-pendent, so can New Mexico, Oklahoma or the District of Columbia—where is the warrant for it? If the Philippines can be alienated, New Mexico can be sold to the Emperor of Germany or the Mormon Church can be allowed to erect an independent alien government in Oklahoma. Will Judge Parker stand for any such dectrine as that? Yet the power to do one carries with it absolutely the power to do the other.

In one of two papers in the August num-

er of the North American Review, discussing the question "Can Congress constitutionally grant independence to the Filipinos?" I have set forth reasons for believing it cannot at much greater length than is possible here: out briefly, the affirmative argument rests on the clause in the Constitution giving the Congress power to "dispose of territory" and on the claim that Congress may exercise the sovereignty of the nation to get rid of terri-tory as well as to acquire it. The answer is, that the prime meaning of the word "dispose" is not to get rid of or te sell, but to "set in orr" and specifically to "set in right order," as the dictionary will show; that Congress may exercise the sovereignty of the nation only where the power is spe by the Constitution, and that the power to alienate territory or citizens is not so granted or to be inferred from any grant made

When the Constitution was framed the only territory owned by the nation was the Northrest Territory, out of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisthe framers of the Constitution ever intended to give the United States Government power to cede that territory to Spain or Great Britain or to allow an independent allen power to be set up there, as Wilkinson tried to do in Kentucky and Tennessee. And if there was no power under the Constitution to alienate the Northwest Territory, there is no power now to alienate the Philippines.

The comparison of the Philippines with the case of Cuba is confusing and misleading. So far from the status as regards their rela-tion to the United States being on all fours. it was at the close of the Spanish war and ever since essentially and widely the one case from the other. If Judge Parker will refer to the treaty of Paris of 1898 he will see that, while the Philippines were eded to us absolutely, Cuba was not ceded at all, but was placed on a very different footng. Under that treaty and under the Constitution it was entirely competent for the United States to he o the Cubans set up a republic of their own, ince Cuba was never in any sense territory of the United States; but with the Philippines the case is altoether unlike. The United States own them by precisely the same kind of title, and one ually as strong, as that by which they hold New Mexico; and have no more right to alienate one than the other, and no more right to alienate either than in the case of the North-

west Territory.

If the Democratic party proposes to do this, it must at the least abandon all its tradiand must invest Congress with power to break up the country piecemeal. It would be in-teresting to have Judge Parker's views on this question, although perhaps too much

There is one thing more that might be said. Since New Mexico has been governed by the power of Congress for more than half a century, without immediate prospect of Statehood even now, and since some parts of the Louisiana purchase were so governed for in even longer time, there does not seem to e any great necessity for haste about the Philippines. They can go on being governed by Congress for the next fifty years or longer, ust as New Mexico has done, and with no greater hardship. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.

Milburn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The President stands for giving the Filipinos s much self-government as they can be hauling down the flag and turning the islands over to anarchy, but, to show how "safe" and conservative he is, he would give them notice well in advance, so that they may have ample time to lay in a good stock of bolos, Mausers

If the election should prove to be at all close, Mr. Milburn is deserving of the best gift at the disposal of the Republican party. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

Irish Emigration Diminishing. Through its honorary secretary, Miss Margaret O'Reilly, the Anti-Emigration Society of D blin alls our attention to the fact, as shown by the statistics of emigration from Ireland during the half year ended June 30 last, that the total of 18,370 migrants is less than for the corresponding half

The diminution is at the rate of 24 per cent., and the same rate is maintained for the second half year it will mean a total reduction of 9,650 in the year's emigration. This would bring the total annual figures down to 30,000, a point to which they have never yet fallen since the returns began to be first collected. fifty-four years ago.

The falling off in emigration this year has taken

place month by month. Indeed, the decrease has place month by month. Indeed, the decrease has been continuous every month since August of last year, when the Anti-Emigration Society's propagands actively commenced by the holding of a conference at the Cork Exhibition. This is the more remarkable, as on account of the bad harvest last year an increase might naturally have been expected during the winter and spring months, while the great reduction in the fares to America was calculated to send up the May and June returns.

while the great reduction in the large to America, was calculated to send up the May and June returns.

Not only has the whole volume of the emigration been so considerably reduced this year, but there has been also a failing off proportionately in the number to the United States. It appears that of the total number of 18.570 persons who left Ireland in the past half year. 14.889, or 81 per cent. went to the United States, as compared with 84.2 per cent. last year and 83.5 per cent. In 1802. It may be mentioned that for the present the efforts of the society are almost entirely directed against emigration to America, as that forms so large a proportion of the whole. A statement of the number of passages of steerage emigrants prepaid in America is made by the society to show "the ruinous part played by the prepaid passage ticket in the depopulation of the country." Of 12.784 emigrants to the United States during the June quarter, no less than 5.204, or rully 60 per cent. salled on passage tickets which were paid for in America. Taking into account the number of additional passages paid for at home with money rendited for the purpose from America, it is under the mark, the secretary adds, to say that more than one-half of the emigration from Ireland to the United States is directly due to the action of the Irish across the Atlantic. If the practice of sending home passage money and tickets from America could be put an end to emigration from Ireland would at once reach a normal level."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: It is my for unc. or misfortune, occasionally to come into domestic and social circles made up largely of persons who would scornfully resent the in sinuation that they were not patterns of gentility and politeness in their language and demeanor

Curious Table Manners in Connecticut.

It is the style of many such, at the dining and festive hoard, when asked by the host to be helped to more of this or that, to reply in the nega-tive, adding that they are "quite full" already. This remark is frequently emphasized by a gasp and contortion of the countenance, and perbaps by passing the right hand in a deprecatory way by passing the right hand in a deprecatory way across the region where Adam's apple is supposed to be located.

This may be interpreted as an allusion, in the sign language, to the old proverb: "Put a knife to thy throat if thou be a man for woman given to appetite." Is it presumptuous to characterize in severe terms such gross exhibitions of animalism and gluttony? Gluttons and hogs get themselves full. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Senator Balley It is not a light matter for any persons habitually violate the laws nature has imposed, or by lo violate the laws hattire has imbosed, or by hanguage or sign to confess to others that they class themselves with greedy gluttons. The invalids in our many sanitariums are largely made up of those unfortunate ones who have wronged themselves by the excessive and intemperate use of food and drink.

WATERBURY, Conn. Aug. 26.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. Survey of the Situation by an Intelligent Observer.

From the Washington Evening Star.
Many people have considered that the undeniably bright Roosevelt prospects would pull the Congress ticket out of difficulties the close districts. That may be true The Republican managers, however, are not proceeding upon that theory, but regarding the Congress situation solely on its merits. From that viewpoint the outlook is not as bright as the managers would desire.

Considering the Congress situation in de-tail, the summing up of affairs in the districts shows that there are about seventy-one districts which are fairly debatable and which could be considered fair fighting ground for either Democrats or Republican ent Republican majority in the House is so, excluding the seats gained by contested cases decided by the House itself. In some of the seventy-one debatable districts the prospects are more favorable to the Democrats than to the Republicans.

Balancing the reports from authoritative Democratic and Republican sources, a bird'seye view of the conditions in the respective districts can be obtained. It may be stated that neither the Democratic nor the Republican managers are blinding themselves by flattering conditions, but are trying to find the put up some barbed wire.

Going over the list alphabetically, California presents three districts that are admitted to be debatable—the Second and the two San Francisco districts. In Colorado, where there are two strong Republican factions, and on account of the acute labor troubles. the three districts, although now represented by Republicans, are declared debatable. In Connecticut two of the five districts are con-sidered surely Republican, the other three to be hotly contested. In Delaware the outlook

sidered surely Republican, the other three to be hotly contested. In Delaware the outlook is uncertain.

Illinois is counted by the Republicans as absolutely safe on the national ticket. On the Congress ticket six districts are said to be open to a fight for either party, four of them now represented by Republicans and two by Democrats. The districts thus classed are the First Sixth, Ninth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

There are nine Republicans in the present Indiana delegation, and it is thought that six of them are safe. The First, Fifth and Thirteenth districts are thought to be debatable. Only two districts in Iowa, the Second and Sixth, are expected to present fighting ground for the two parties.

In Kansas the Democrats will make a strong fight in the Bowersock district, where the opposition is personal to the candidate, and in the Campbell and Reeder districts. In Massachusetts three districts are in the balance. Minnesota is safely Republican, with the possible exception of the Fifth and Sixth. Montana may be in doubt, if Senator Clark's son runs for Congress.

In Nebraska the Democrats and Populists have fused upon all except the national ticket. Conceding the State to Roosevelt.

In Nebraska the Democrats and Populists have fused upon all except the national ticket. Conceding the State to Rossevelt, they propose if possible to elect a Democratic Legislature that will send Mr. Bryan to the Senate, and to capture the Third. Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts, which are now represented by Republicans.

New Jersey now has seven Republican members, but there will be a hot contest in three of the districts—the Third, Fourth and Fifth.

Fifth. In New York in the upper part of the State all the districts, except one of the Buffalo districts, are now represented by Republicans, and the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth will be hotly contested, with odds said to be in favor of the Democrats.

Fifteenth and Seventeenth will be notly contested, with odds said to be in favor of the Democrate.

Ohio now has seventeen Republican members. Out of these there are only thirteen that can be said to be counted as certainly Republican, with four in the doubtful list. There are two Republican nominees in the Sixth district.

Pennsylvania now has twenty-nine Republican members out of the thirty-two. Out of these twenty-nine six districts will be hotly contested by the Democrate. While they have abandoned any hope of carrying the State for Parker, they will give there whole attention to increasing the Democrate Rhode Island is now represented by one Democrat and one Republican, and in both districts an agressive and determined campaign will be made. In Virginia the Republicans have one member, now representing the Ninth district, who will have to sustain a determined onslaught from the Democrats.

West Virginia now has five Republicans is

sustain a determined onslaught from the Democrats.

West Virginia now has five Republicans is the House, and there is practically only only own district that is declared safely Republican In one district there are two Republican nominees in the field, and in another there is strong personal opposition to the Republican candidate. While West Virginia will be one of the battle grounds of the national campaign, it will afford ample opportunities for work for the Congress committees. Indications are that while the State may be safe for the national ticket the Republicans cannot maintain their present representation in the House. Wisconsin is badly forn up by factions, there being two State tickets in the field and two Republican State committees. The present representation is ten Republicans and one Democrat. The Democrat will undoubtedly be reelected in the Sixth district, and the First, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh are safely Republican. The Democrats will however make an aggressive fight in the are safely Republican. The Democrats will, however, make an aggressive fight in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth. The Second is the Madison district, represented by Mr. Adams; the Third is represented by Mr. Adams; the Third is represented by Mr. Babcock, the Fourth and Fifth are the two Milwaukee districts, and the Ninth is represented by Mr. Minor. The faction known as the "Half Breeds," represented by the present Governor, La Follette, is determined to defeat Mr. Babcock and Mr. Minor if possible. In Maryland only two districts are counted as safely Republican.

The foregoing estimate is believed to be a fair resume of the Congress situation and representing both the hopes and fears of the managers of the two great parties.

managers of the two great parties.

Dalgety, Australia's Capital.

From the London Standard. Dalgety is half way between Tumut and Bombala; it is therefore a compromise, pre-venting the threatened deadlock between the two houses. It is also, roughly, midway be-tween Sydney and Melbourne, and therefore placates the powerful interests of the two wealthiest States, New South Wales and Victoria. The prospective capital of the com-monwealth is hardly large enough even to be called a township, having a population of only a couple of hundred souls. It is right in "the back blocks," quite off the track of interstate traffic, and consists of a few weatherboard tin roofed houses. It is not large enough even to exact a postal delivery from the Government.

The "town" lies in the southeast angle of New South Wales, near the Victorian porder, on the upper reaches of the Snowy River, a tributary of the Murray. The Snowy River tributary of the Murray. The Snowy River flows down the spurs of Mount Kosciuske and, fed by its snows, the volume of water that flows by Dalgety, beneath bordering willows, is steadier than that of most Australian rivers. The fertility of the district—known as Monaro—is thus assured. The Monaro Plains are more than 2,000 feet above the sea level, and so Dalgety always enjoys cool nights, even in the midst of lengthy drought. Kosciusko, the highest point in the whole continent, is only forty miles distant, and the observatory established there has frequently been snowed up, even in the summer months. The nearest railway station, Cooma, thirty miles off, is the terminus of a branch line from Goulbourn. At Goulbourn Junction the line joins the main route which links up the four Eastern capitals—Brisbane (Queensland), Sydney (New South Wales), Melbourne (Victoria), and Adelaide (South Australia).

In Eden, the largest town on the rugged coast south of Sydney, Dalgety possesses an outlet for sea borne trade that is even now largely utilized. Coasting steamers plying from Sydney and Melbourne make Eden a port of call, and the harbor there is so good that Eden was itself a candidate for the coveted honor of becoming the capital.

If a "bush" capital has to be created, the newly chosen site would appear to be as good as any that could have been obtained. In pitching on so small a township the Government has, at least, gone on economical lines, for the vested interests to be bought age small. From the point of view of climate and water supply the spot could scarcely be bettered. flows down the spurs of Mount Kosciusko,

Cranks and Cracks.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How many people do you and your readers suppose have noticeable idiosynerasies of speech or manner and are still entirely rational in all other respects Youldn't a few examples be of interest to set of psychology? For example, I know a man who is a successful minister of the Gospel, who may be seen walking along the street quietly enough, when suddenly he will give a jump, and then an other and another, continuing these strange move-ments until he has reached an intervening street. To the stranger his gyrations are quite inexplicable. but his friends know that he thus jumps about avoid stepping on the cracks between the stones of the sidewalk. He cannot explain his aversion to the cracks, nor does he try to, but it is quite impossible for him not to jump over them. He migh avoid them by stepping over them quietly, but they seem to assume proportions, in his mental view, which preclude such a mild proceeding. His spraging about is at times ludicrous, yet he does not appear to be conscious of it. PSYCHO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.